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RUMORS OF
PLAGUE ARE
ONLY LIESHonolulu Has Another
Scare Yesterday
Morning.

SICK MEN FROM COPTIC

They Have Pneumonia and Meningitis.
The Scourge in Sydney.
Yokohama Report.

Now that the day has almost arrived when Honolulu's quarantine troubles will be over, the rumor flend is doing his level best to get in his deadly work. Quite a substantial scare spread over the city yesterday and there were even small indications of a panicky nature in certain circles. Some mischief maker chalked two "suspicious cases" on the bulletin board at the Board of Health office yesterday morning, and that, in conjunction with various other imaginings, and false reports started the story of a recurrence of plague.

On every hand persons were anxiously inquiring after the two supposed plague cases and merchants and hotel men, people particularly interested in the raising of the quarantine were at the boiling point of rage. People were actually angry, taking it for granted, of course, that the street reports were true.

One citizen, deeply interested in the hotel business, declared to a reporter: "It is an outrage to get up another plague case just as the quarantine is about to be raised; business here has suffered enough already; some consideration ought to be shown to commercial and business interests. Of course I pity the poor fellows who have the plague but why cannot the authorities keep it quiet, they are probably only sporadic cases anyway." This is a fair sample of some of the impulsive remarks made by those who accepted a rumor as the truth.

So much for the demon of false reports. The facts are as follows: When the Coptic arrived here from the Orient the other day, she had on board two Chinamen, among some four or five hundred other Orientals, who were very sick. The Coptic's people asked permission to leave the sick men here and that permission was granted inasmuch as both Dr. Wood and Dr. Carmichael examined the patients and found nothing at all suspicious in their cases. The men were removed from the vessel to Quarantine Island where they will receive medical attention; they are to be taken away by the Gaelic. One Chinaman was suffering with pneumonia and had a temperature of 105, the other's complaint was meningitis. There was absolutely nothing suspicious in either case and the men were only allowed to be put on Quarantine Island as a matter of accommodation for the vessel.

Plague in Sydney.

When the Alameda arrived from Sydney yesterday, Dr. Wood was the first man to get aboard, having been authorized by the Board of Health to take charge of the matter of looking into the circumstances of the vessel's leaving Sydney and the plague conditions prevailing in that port at the time of her departure, and to decide whether she should be admitted to the harbor.

Dr. Wood would not permit the Alameda to come up to the wharf at night. She discharged her cargo into a scow in the stream, the scow remaining in the stream until this morning when it will come to within six feet of the dock and discharge house. Two passengers for Honolulu were permitted to land considering the fact that they had been at sea for eighteen days.

At the bottom of the bill of health brought by the Alameda, the American Consul had noted that all possible precautions had been taken in Sydney for the safety of the vessel. Her hold had been fumigated to do away with the danger of rats which might have gotten aboard from the Sydney dock, although the Alameda lay six feet from the wharf in that port. The Consul in Sydney advised the United States quarantine authorities in San Francisco to fumigate the cargo and hold of the Alameda before receiving her.

When the steamer left Sydney the total number of plague cases, up to and including April 7th, had been eighty-four, of which twenty-six had died and seven recovered. There are now fifty-seven persons under treatment for plague in Sydney, twenty-nine cases having been notified during the week of March 31-April 7.

Plague in Yokohama.

A report from Yokohama states that after some days of rumors of plague in rats and men at Osaka, official in-

formation has been received that on April 14th a fatal case had occurred in Osaka on the 8th inst. which, after investigation and thorough bacteriological examination, was proved on the 12th to be of true plague, and that a second case was under suspicion. This afternoon a direct report from Osaka was received of a third instance of the disease, and I deemed it my duty to cable you the more as the climate and other conditions favoring the development of epidemic pest are particularly propitious at present and in the locality of the outbreak.

"There is almost positive certainty that this reappearance of the malady is due to the persistence of the germ through the later winter and not to any fresh importation."

NEW GRAND STAND.

Improvements at the Kapiolani Park Race Track.

Many improvements are to be made at the Kapiolani race track; a new grand stand is to be started upon immediately, and the general appearance of the place will be so altered that no one will know it as the old race track on June 11, when the sporting event of the year takes place.

The new stand will be constructed on the site of the Jockey Club stand, and will compare favorably with other grand stands in the States. A larger number of persons may view the feats of fleet horses from the new affair; a good view of the track will be available to everybody, and the comfort and convenience of the public will be considered by the adoption of all known modern improvements.

The old stand is to be the "peanut gallery" of the institution, only twenty-five cents being charged for admission. Four thousand dollars will be spent, and everything will be ready by the 9th of June.

PILOT CAMERON.

Man Who Took Annexation Commission to the Coast.

As exclusively announced in the Advertiser yesterday, popular Captain Edward F. Cameron has been appointed a pilot for the port of Honolulu.

Captain Cameron is a kamaaina, the saltiest of salt sea sailors, and never had an accident in his life.

He has maneuvered around these ports for the last score of years. As master of the Claudine he has made an enviable reputation. This tried tar was selected in 1893 to steer the annexation commission to San Francisco, and he did it in the Claudine.

HOW WEAVER LOST
THE YACHT NORNACourt Trials at Auckland Where
the Commodore's Duplicity
Was Made Plain.

AUCKLAND, April 1.—At the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Admiralty, before His Honor Mr. Justice Conolly, a case of Mrs. Hattie Wallace, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Auckland, widow, v. the American yacht Norna, now lying in Auckland harbor was heard.

The Hon. J. A. Tole appeared for plaintiff. There was no appearance on behalf of the ship.

The yacht was seized by the Court on the 23rd of February last. The action today was on a bottomry bond, given at Honolulu on the 30th September, 1899, by Mr. Nicholas Joseph Weaver, as master of the yacht to secure repayment of the sum of six thousand dollars (£1,250). The claim today was for eight thousand dollars (£1,666 13s 4d) being the full sum payable on default. The bond was due thirty days after arrival of the yacht in any port outside the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Tole in opening remarks said that Mrs. Wallace is a widow and a lady of means traveling with her maid. The yacht on the 8th September last was seized in Honolulu under a bottomry bond, and the plaintiff was induced by Weaver to advance the necessary money to release the boat from the said seizure, and to secure this advance Weaver gave the bond now sued for. The yacht then left Honolulu and proceeded to the Friendly Islands, and then to Apia, in Samoa, which latter port she reached on or about 3rd December, 1899. The bond was therefore due on the 3rd January, 1900. Weaver said he would go to Sydney and pay all money due on the bond, instead of which he came to Auckland in the yacht early in January. The plaintiff on hearing of the arrival of the yacht in Auckland came over from Sydney, and on 22nd January made formal demand for the amount of the bond. Weaver said he would settle in Sydney, but the plaintiff then returned to Sydney, but Weaver did not settle, and she then came back to Auckland and took the present proceedings.

Mr. Tole called the plaintiff, Mrs. Hattie Wallace, who gave evidence in support of Mr. Tole's statement to the Court.

His Honor gave judgment for the plaintiff for the six thousand dollars (£1,250) with costs.

Mr. Tole then moved for an order for sale of the Norna, which was granted.

Judge Kepoika arrived on the Claudine from Walluku. He was one of the appointed members of the defunct Court of Claims.

PLAGUE IN
AUSTRALIAMeans Used to Fight
the Malady.

ADVICES FROM MANY PORTS

New South Wales and Queensland
are Especially Active in
the Battle.

SYDNEY, March 22.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held today for the purpose of adopting measures with the object of stamping out the plague, and two proclamations were issued late tonight. One casts upon the captains of coasting vessels the responsibility of showing that their ships are thoroughly disinfected before leaving Sydney or any infected port. In the event of failure such captains are to be deprived of the right of taking ships alongside any wharf. This requirement applies to all vessels except those trading with Newcastle. The second relates to the quarantining of one section of the infected area, and the isolation of another section, which forms a fringe of the district which is to be dealt with more rigidly. The people who have business in the area will not be allowed to go backward and forward as freely as formerly. Those who reside within the quarantined area will be given the option of being conveyed to North Head. If they fail to make this proposal the government will make such provision for them as may be necessary during the time they are under observation, the cost of such provision being borne by the state. Such of the residents as do not exercise this privilege will be required to remain within the quarantined area where they live until it is declared that the district has been thoroughly cleansed, and all danger of its infecting other parts of the city shall have passed away. The second area dealt with is an extension of the quarantined area in such a way as to carry the eastern boundary to Clarence street, and the southern boundary to Drury street. In this area people will be under surveillance, but generally speaking not in such a measure as to cause them much inconvenience.

Brisbane Acts.

BRISBANE, April 7.—A telegram has been received from the government of Bombay stating that the doses of prophylactic ordered by the Queensland government were transhipped at Colombo onto the steamship Prinz Regent Luitpold, on the 3d inst.

On Saturday a number of members of the Metropolitan Joint Board for the Prevention of Epidemics visited Peel Island, the present quarantine station, for the purpose of inspecting it as a suitable site for the reception of any cases of bubonic plague that may appear in Brisbane.

The Board of Health has forwarded to the various shipping companies a recommendation that masters of ships be instructed to thoroughly fumigate the various holds and compartments with sulphur as occasion offers. It is said to be the practice in London in the case of the most of the over sea vessels. As soon as their cargo is out sulphur is burned in the empty compartments.

The 500 doses of prophylactic sent by the government of Bombay in response to a request from the Queensland government were received by the Premier on Wednesday, and sent on to the central board of health.

The government intends to order 10,000 additional doses of plague prophylactic, of which 5,000 doses will be requisitioned from the government of Bombay and the other 5,000 doses from the Pasteur Institute at Paris.

Business Men Complain.

SYDNEY, April 7.—A deputation of business men from the second quarantined area complained that the want of notice before the government took action had caused serious inconvenience. In some cases, especially where perishable cargoes had been landed on the wharves, there had been serious losses. The deputation suggested that not large blocks, but only isolated premises, should be dealt with. Mr. Lyne, in replying, said that it had been especially desired not to give notice when the last area was declared, as advantage would be taken of the notice to remove from hovels stuff which should have been destroyed. It was impossible to make the quarantine partial. They had to protect the public interests at the expense of private individuals. He intimated that it was intended to clean the whole of Darling Harbor. Examination is being made in various places in the city with a view of compulsory cleansing before the plague reaches them.

Those with an intimate knowledge of other ports besides Brisbane all appear to agree that our wharves compare well with any others, Sydney being particularly mentioned in this connection.

Melbourne wharves are spoken of as being among the cleanest, the advantage of the position there lying in the fact that they are faced by the river at the front and an open roadway in the rear, between which stretch rows of almost open sheds, easily and quickly cleaned. These wharves, too, are under the control of the Harbor Trust, which sees to their cleanliness. The Brisbane wharves being enclosed and almost entirely under private control, are not so well situated.

A number of oilskins, said to have been made by a Sydney plague victim, who had since died, were seized by the health authorities in Brisbane on Saturday and subjected to a disinfecting process.

Owing to the continued spread of bubonic plague in Sydney, the government has determined to take additional precautions in the public interest to guard against the introduction of disease by medium of vessels trading between New South Wales and Queensland. The various intercolonial steamship companies have accordingly been notified by the chief secretary that in future they must carry out, at their own expense, a thorough system of fumigation of their ships, both at the commencement and at the end of each voyage (mainly before loading and discharging cargo), and at the same time arrange for a systematic cleansing of the vessels' bilges.

Precautions in Queensland.

With regard to the regulations to be taken to stop the introduction of the plague in Queensland, the government has notified that in the case of steamers trading between Melbourne and Cooktown, the fumigation and cleansing process will require to be taken at both ports named, while ships running between Sydney and intercolonial ports must be similarly dealt with at the ports of departure and the port of arrival, the operation being conducted in all instances to the satisfaction of the health authorities.

The government have expressed their confidence in the co-operation of the several companies to secure the carrying out of what in existing circumstances must be regarded as a very necessary precaution, and have pointed out that full legal power exists to insist on measures which would be very much more drastic in character than those at present in contemplation, and which would involve much more inconvenience to the companies concerned.

The Mayor of Brisbane is exhibiting considerable activity in securing perfect sanitary conditions in the city.

The government has purchased the Cairncross estate at Bulimba as a site for a plague hospital, the price paid being 3,100 pounds. The property consists of upward of 40 acres.

DEATH IN FIJI'S
RAGING WATERSGraphic Story of Wreck of Espiegle
and Miraculous Escape
of Two Persons.

NUKUALOFA, Tonga, March 12.—Possibly you will have heard before this—from Fiji—of the wreck of the Espiegle, cutter, Captain John Castles, and of the sad loss of life in connection therewith. The Espiegle left Nua Foon loaded with copra for Tonga, with eleven persons, Captain Castles included, when she encountered the hurricane which was raging in those latitudes at that time. The captain battered down all his passengers under hatches; only himself and two of his crew remaining on deck. After running for some time, almost under bare poles, before the wind, the cutter approached the Fiji group, and managed to negotiate the Oneta passage, the entrance to the Fiji group in that quarter. The captain had just informed his passengers that they were in the Fiji group, and not to be afraid, when the vessel struck heavily upon the reef of the uninhabited Island of Olorua, and immediately went to pieces, the people below escaping through the vessel's side. Only two of those on board managed to reach land, a man and a woman, who were brought on here from Fiji by the Manapouri on her last trip.

The woman, named Rasa, belongs to Maofaga (town adjoining Nukualofa) and she gives a most graphic account of her long struggle for life. Rasa secured a portion of the wreck, along with a Fiji man, and upon his dying from exposure, she left the timber which he still clung to and swam away. She reached shore in a most exhausted state, and no wonder, for she had to swim—or more probably drift before the wind—till Tuesday morning, when she reached the Island of Oneta, twenty-five miles distant from where the wreck took place. The man had to swim some miles before he touched bottom.

The man who was saved states that while struggling in the water he saw Castles go down twice, and on looking around again after a short time he could not see him anywhere, and naturally enough concluded that the captain was drowned.—Samoa Herald.

The Alameda.

The Alameda arrived off port late yesterday afternoon from Sydney. She anchored outside and her fifty-five tons of freight was put aboard the steam scow. No passengers were taken from this port and the steamer got away about midnight taking the mail. Her freight will be put through the fumigating process before being distributed.

ON THE FAR
POTOMACFamous Hotel Sees its
Last Days.

THE PASSING OF WILLARDS

An Institution Closely Allied With
the Early History of the American Government.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—(Correspondence.)—Washington's historic hostelry, the old Willard Hotel, is about to be torn down to make room for a building more in harmony with the times. Such a step seems like a piece of vandalism when one considers the part this building has played in the history of this Government. From its walls has gone forth to his inauguration every President since the time of Polk, with the exception of Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley. The exact origin of this hotel seems to be prehistoric. No date has been kept; it has had as many different names as a frisky devotee of the divorce court, and its appearance has changed as often and as materially as its name.

The land on which the hotel is built came from the grant of David Burns to the Government as his concession when the Government decided to locate the capital here. The first purchaser was Walter Stewart, who bought the land on which the first buildings were erected in 1793. Soon after this purchase buildings were erected which were used as dwelling houses, and finally incorporated into a hotel. The first postoffice which Washington ever had once occupied the rooms which were afterwards remodeled and made into what is now known as the President's suite. One of the earliest names of the house was the Mansion Hotel, which was kept by Frederick Barnard, prior to 1830. It is described as having "a frontage of 150 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and 175 feet on Fourteenth street, situated in an elevated and pleasant part of the city and in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house and the public offices. It has four suites of apartments for the accommodation of families, or separate messes, distinct entirely from the public part of the house and with separate entrances, contains over 100 rooms, and has spacious and superior stables attached to the establishment." This was as it was in 1830.

In these early days there was but one sidewalk, and that made out of chips of stone left over from the Capitol. The street was often a quagmire and not infrequently in the rainy season were wagons buried to the hub in mud. Not until 1871 was the first pavement completed, and then a grand carnival was held, and Willard's was gay in celebration of the event.

One of the first guests to stop at the hotel was the Hon. Benjamin Patton, and a bill is still preserved which was rendered to him March 6, 1823. Mr. Patton regularly stopped at this hotel during every subsequent inauguration until 1897, when he died. He was appointed United States District Attorney from the Western district of Pennsylvania in 1850.

Had Many Names.

This hotel subsequently bore the names of the Queen and the City Hotel, and at the time it was purchased by the Willard brothers it was called Fuller's Hotel. Henry A. Willard bought the Pennsylvania portion of this property on May 16, 1853. In 1875 the upper portion of the grounds was purchased, and the hotel was remodeled to its present form in 1878. The front and sides are of brick, with trimmings of gray stone. It has a frontage of 150 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and 300 feet on Fourteenth street. It is six stories high. The entrance leads into a large court. Fronting this is the office, with paved floor, and adjoining the office is a grand court or rotunda, whose gilded columns rise to the top of the dome. From this dome four persons fell and were killed in its construction. The whole length of the Fourteenth street side is occupied by a waiting room and the dining room. One feature of the ground floor which is especially prominent is the bar, and this has played an important part in history and politics. Many are the important events of state which have been discussed over this counter, and many a political measure has been cemented by the drinks set up by some anxious member with a bill to be passed. As is customary in such places, a lot of disreputable loungers began to infest the place, much to the disgust of the moneyed habitués. These "old-timers" would slide up to the bar whenever a party was drinking, and by posing as friends of some one in the party would get their drinks with the rest. Growing tired of this, one smart young man took the matter in his hands for remedy. Beau Hickman was one of these old "rounders," with a curled mustache and fierce military air. He sidled up to the bar one day as a party of patrons of the house were drinking, and was served with the rest. Leaving his glass half finished, he turned to talk to some one of the

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